REMARKS

The application includes claims 56-82 prior to entering this amendment. The Examiner rejected claims 56-82 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Toyryla (U.S. Patent No. 6,999,783) and McFadden (US Patent Publication No. 2003/0126137). Applicant amends claims 56, 61-62, and 79-82, and adds claims 83-85. Claims 56-85 remain after entering this amendment. Applicant adds no new matter and respectfully requests reconsideration.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected claims 56-82 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Toyryla and McFadden. Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejections.

Claim 56 recites *receiving a definition of a desired group, where the definition of the desired group specifies that the first group is to be included in the desired group and the second group is to be excluded from the desired group*, and *automatically generating the desired group to include the first group and exclude the second group according to the received definition of the desired group.* Claims 63, 70, and 77 recite similar claim features.

Applicant agrees with the Examiner that Toyryla does not teach or suggest generating any group to include one defined group of users and exclude another defined group of users. Nothing in McFadden cures this deficiency.

The Examiner asserts McFadden's exception group discloses the recited desired group. McFadden, however, discloses manually creating its exception group by adding or removing individual members from a dynamically generated list of members. See, e.g., McFadden, paragraph [0081], stating "it may be desirable to create an exception group that is hand-populated through enumeration, and used to add or remove selected members to and from the dynamically-generated list of members for the group." In other words, McFadden does not teach or suggest <u>automatically generating</u> the recited desired group, much less by <u>including and excluding previously generated groups of users</u> according to the received <u>definition of the desired group</u>. In fact, McFadden fails to disclose any definition that specifies *that the first group is to be included in the desired group and the second group is to be excluded from the desired group.* Since McFadden's exception group is manually generated, not automatically

generated according to the recited definition, the combination of Toyryla and McFadden does not anticipate claims 56, 63, 70, and 77 or their corresponding dependent claims.

To crystallize this distinction the Applicant amends claim 56 to clarify the definition of the desired group, particularly, that the desired group _explicitly specifies_ that the first group is to be included in the desired group and _explicitly specifies_ the second group is to be excluded from the desired group. Newly added claims 83-85 include similar claim features. There is no disclosure in McFadden of any definition that _explicitly specifies_ groups of multiple users to be included and excluded in it exception group. See, e.g., McFadden, paragraph [0081], where McFadden's exception group is hand-populated with individual users. Put differently, nothing in McFadden teaches or suggests any group definition that explicitly specifies including and excluding previously generated groups of users from a new group that is subsequently automatically generated according to the definition. The combination of Toyryla and McFadden therefore does not anticipate claims 56, 63, 70, and 77 or there corresponding dependent claims.

Claim 59 recites _the first group is a private group available to one or more owners of the first group and unavailable to non-owners of the first group, the second group is a private group available to one or more owners of the second group and unavailable to non-owners of the second group, and the desired group is a public group available to both the owners of the first and second groups and the non-owners of the first and second groups._ Claims 66, 73, and 80 recite similar claim features.

The Examiner alleges McFadden's exception group discloses the recited desired group. There is no disclosure in McFadden, however, of the exception group being _available to both the owners of the first and second groups and the non-owners of the first and second groups._ Since McFadden teaches group membership is exclusive, particularly for its exception group, McFadden neither discloses nor provides any motivation to render its exception group _available to both the owners of the first and second groups and the non-owners of the first and second groups_ as the claim requires. The combination of Toyryla and McFadden therefore does not anticipate claims 59, 66, 73, and 80, or their corresponding dependent claims.

Claim 82 recites _the processing system is configured to manage security of communications over a network according to at least one of the desired group or the plurality of groups, the processing system to manage security of communications over a network by_

associating one or more network security privileges or resources accessible on the network with the desired group or the plurality of groups. There is no disclosure in Toyryla and McFadden associating network security privileges on the network to any group (including both dynamic and exception groups) or to associate resources accessible on the network to any group, nor do Toyryla and McFadden provide any motivation or reason to associate these attributes with an entire group. The combination of Toyryla and McFadden therefore does not anticipate claim 82.
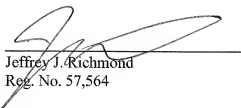
CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the applicants request reconsideration and allowance of claims 56-82. The applicants encourage the examiner to telephone the undersigned if it appears that an interview would be helpful in advancing the case.

Customer No. 73552

Respectfully submitted,

STOLOWITZ FORD COWGER LLP

Jeffrey J. Richmond
Reg. No. 57,564

STOLOWITZ FORD COWGER LLP
621 SW Morrison Street, Suite 600
Portland, OR 97205
(503) 224-2170